



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

For the purpose of comparing the public expenditure of the boroughs with that of the parishes and counties, it may be mentioned that, in 1838, the poor's-rates amounted to 5,186,389*l.*, of which 683,865*l.* was for county-rates; and that in the following year, 1839, the highway-rates were 1,169,891*l.*, and the church-rates 506,812*l.* Of the institutions under which these sums are locally levied and expended, there may occur some future opportunity of presenting a statistical account, in continuation of the present.

### *Report of the Committee on Hospital Statistics.*

THE present Report, which has been drawn up by a Committee of the Council of the Statistical Society of London, appointed in December, 1840, "to consider the best means of obtaining periodical enumerations of the patients in the London Hospitals," has been approved and adopted by the Council, and has been ordered to be published in the Society's journal, and to be printed for circulation amongst the supporters and authorities of the various medical charities of the metropolis. The objects of the Council in appointing the Committee will be sufficiently apparent after a perusal of the Report itself. The Committee is still engaged in inquiries connected with the vital statistics of the hospitals, and will be happy to receive information or suggestions from gentlemen interested in such matters, in furtherance of the purposes of their appointment.

*Population of the Hospitals.*—The metropolis contains ten general hospitals, besides the fever hospital, the small-pox hospital, the lock hospital, the hospital for seamen, several lying-in hospitals, and lunatic asylums.

*A Return of the Number of Patients in the under-mentioned London Hospitals, and of the other Persons belonging to the respective Establishments, or resident on the night of the 6—7th of June, (From the return made by the Officers to the Census Commissioners.)*

Name of Hospital.	Number of Patients, June 7, 1841.			Number of Persons employed in the Establishment or Resident on June 7, 1841.			Grand Total.	Deaths in 1839.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
St. George's . .	178	134	312	10	46	56	368	250
Westminster . .	68	75	143	6	22	28	171	95
Middlesex . . .	109	103	212	9	36	45	257	156
Charing-cross . .	43	46	89	6	13	19	108	102
King's College. .	56	45	101	6	20	26	127	..
University College.	56	45	101	9	15	24	125	194
Fever . . . . .	14	15	29	1	10	11	40	161
Small-pox . . . .	15	10	25	2	7	9	34	28
London . . . . .	205	108	313	11	60	71	384	311
St. Bartholomew's .	194	192	386	22	125	147	533	361
Guy's . . . . .	251	192	443	49	161	210	653	219
St. Thomas's . . .	125	116	241	22	81	103	344	244
Dreadnought . . .	168	..	168	17	9	26	194	110
Total . . . . .	1482	1081	2563	170	605	775	3338	2231

The lying-in hospitals, lock hospital, and lunatic asylums, have not been included in the present inquiry.

The population of the hospitals is shown in the preceding table, for the particulars of which we are indebted to the kindness of the Census Commissioners. It must be borne in mind that the number of patients in individual hospitals fluctuates, and that it is probably not quite so great in summer, when the census was taken, as in winter. With these qualifications the table represents pretty accurately the distribution of patients, and the proportion of males and females in the metropolitan hospitals.

The Dreadnought contained 168 male patients; the hospitals for fever, and small pox (which were not epidemic in June, 1841) 29 males, 25 females; the 10 general hospitals, 1,285 males, and 1,056 females.

As a preliminary step, it appeared to your Committee desirable to obtain an enumeration of all the patients in the London hospitals. A circular was accordingly addressed to some of the medical officers who had evinced an interest in statistics; and blank forms were forwarded to all who expressed themselves favourable to the objects of the inquiry. Returns were finally obtained from the Westminster, Middlesex, Charing-cross, King's College, University College, London, and Dreadnought, hospitals, for which we are indebted to Dr. Watson, Dr. Burne, Dr. Golding, Dr. Guy, Dr. Walshe, T. Blizard Curling, Esq., and G. Busk, Esq.; who either performed the enumerations themselves, or selected intelligent gentlemen, quite competent to the task.

We were not fortunate enough to procure returns for the first enumeration from St. George's, Bartholomew's, St. Thomas's, or Guy's hospitals, but from the information which we have received, we have every reason to believe that the medical officers and governors of the two former hospitals will contribute to the next inquiry, and we hope that the governors and medical officers of Guy's and St. Thomas's may be induced to follow their example.

The 7 hospitals from which we have obtained returns, contained 1,127 in-patients, on June 1st, 1841; and 1,214 in-patients in the first week of January, 1842. The increase (7·7 per cent.) may be ascribed to the winter season.

In the 6 general hospitals (the Dreadnought being excluded), the proportion of males was 57 in 100 patients.

The following was the form of schedule employed in the enumeration; and it will be evident that the number of important heads which it embraces, may be classified in a great variety of ways, each of which would furnish important information.\*

Name.	Sex. M. or F.	Married, Single, or Widowed.	Occupation.	Age.	Disease.	How long ill before Admission.	How long in Hospital.

\* A copy of the form for enumeration, as finally determined upon, will be printed in a future number of the Journal.

The time has not yet come for the final arrangement of the facts, or for the deduction of general results; but in the present stage, we hope to be able to indicate the utility of the inquiry, its general scope, and the important objects which it aims at accomplishing.

*Distribution of Sex, Age, and Disease, with duration and results.*—For the present we shall omit the Dreadnought, as that hospital is exclusively devoted to the reception of sailors.

The returns show (1.) the number of persons in the hospitals of different occupations; (2.) the number of each sex suffering from the several diseases at different ages; (3.) the period of the several diseases in which patients are admitted; and (4.) the time that they remain under treatment.

The Table A. shows the ages of the patients, and their diseases; without distinguishing the sexes, which are, however, separated in the accompanying abstracts. In making these illustrative abstracts, the same forms have been employed as are in use for classifying the causes of death at the General Register Office. In the ultimate arrangement, several other diseases, such as those of the skin, will require separate heads.

We subjoin some of the more common diseases, comprising 697 cases, which it will be seen are proportions of the total number of cases of all kinds (1,013) in the abstracts. As few children are admitted into the hospitals, all under the age of 15 are omitted.

*Ages of the Patients suffering from some of the more Common Diseases, in the London Hospitals, January, 1842.*

Diseases.	Ages.										Total.
	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	
	to 20	to 25	to 30	to 35	to 40	to 45	to 50	to 60	to 70		
Typhus . . . . .	3	5	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	14
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	1	1	1	2	3	..	5	..	..	14
Syphilis . . . . .	15	10	5	7	2	3	1	..	1	..	44
Paralysis . . . . .	2	3	1	4	1	3	1	5	1	1	22
Epilepsy . . . . .	6	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
Bronchitis . . . . .	..	5	6	3	3	4	4	10	7	1	44*
Pleurisy . . . . .	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	4
Pneumonia . . . . .	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	6
Consumption . . . . .	2	9	6	3	8	6	2	2	..	..	38
Diseases of Heart . . . . .	2	6	3	3	5	2	..	6	1	..	28
Diabetes . . . . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3
Stone . . . . .	..	1	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5
Disease of Kidneys . . . . .	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	9
Stricture . . . . .	..	..	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	11
Mis-menstruation . . . . .	12	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	24
Rheumatism . . . . .	5	13	15	8	12	6	5	12	2	..	78
Arthritis and Diseases of Joints . . . . .	20	10	12	7	6	4	3	2	..	..	64
Scrofula . . . . .	2	8	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	18
Ulcers . . . . .	4	7	6	5	2	5	8	7	9	2	55
Carcinoma . . . . .	..	1	..	7	1	1	2	3	4	2	21
Wounds, Fractures, and Burns . . . . .	20	18	23	25	15	20	14	18	20	7	180

\* Age of one person not stated.

*General Remark.*—The constant number of patients afflicted with any given disease, depends upon its duration, as well as upon the

numbers attacked ; so that where a disease is twice as long as another, although the same number were attacked, twice as many may be expected to be in hospital. Hence the proportion of cases of different diseases *in hospital*, and the proportion of cases *admitted*, will differ in the ratio of the average term of residence. Generally speaking, the proportion of the various cases in hospitals will agree with those of equal severity in the adult population out of doors ; but there are exceptions ; the diseases incident to childbirth, typhus, and consumption, are rarely treated in the general hospitals, while fractures, wounds, urinary, and a few other diseases are collected in excess.

An abstract of the deaths, and causes of death at different ages, in the London hospitals (1839), was given in the Appendix to the Registrar General's last report ; of which we shall avail ourselves, to show the nature of a few of the results deducible from mere enumerations, and the registers of the causes of death. The abstract of *deaths* was derived from all the hospitals, comprising about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as many patients as were enumerated for us ; we shall therefore multiply our facts by 2·5, which will enable us to use them as illustrations. And we may state once for all, that they are to be considered nothing more.

*Illustrations.*—1. A comparison of the annual number of *deaths* from each disease, with the average numbers *labouring under the same disease*, shows the mortality in a given time (a year), in the various diseases. Thus if there were 95 consumptive persons on an average in the hospitals, 342 died in the year ; 360 per cent. annually, 36 per cent. in  $36\frac{1}{2}$  days, or 1 per cent. daily. A physician who had on an average 100 consumptive patients under his care, in the advanced stage of the disease, may at this rate expect that 1 would die daily.

*Further Examples—(TABLE B.)*

	Diseases.	Died in the Hospitals in One Year. (Reg. - Gen. Report.)	Average Numbers Sick, (deduced from Table A.)	Annual Deaths per cent.	Constantly Sick to 100 Annual Deaths.
1	Consumption . . . . .	342	95	360	28
2	Pneumonia . . . . .	47	15	313	32
3	Apoplexy . . . . .	39	17	229	44
4	{Injuries, and the effects of } Accidents . . . . .	390	450	87	115
5	Bronchitis. . . . .	88	111	79	126
6	Paralysis . . . . .	42	55	76	131
7	Syphilis . . . . .	13	110	12	846
	All Diseases.	2231	enumerated 2462	91	110

It appears that in the general hospitals of the Metropolis, 91 deaths occur annually for every 100 patients which they hold. An hospital which contains 110 patients yields 100 deaths. Let us suppose, for a moment, the patients labouring under consumption, pneumonia, &c. in *separate* hospitals, each containing 100 patients, the place of the dying being constantly filled up by new patients, then we shall have, according to the last column but one (Table B.), at the hospital, for consumption, 360 deaths ; for pneumonia, 313 deaths ; for accidents, 87 deaths ; for

bronchitis and catarrh, 79 deaths; for paralysis, 76 deaths; for syphilis, 12 deaths:—or, according to the last column (Table B.), 100 deaths would occur annually in an hospital for the consumptive, containing 28 occupied beds; in an hospital for accidents containing 115 beds; and in an hospital for syphilis containing 846 beds. The results are obtained with the same facility by the enumeration we propose, whether the diseases be treated in the same or in different hospitals.

An analysis of this kind can be made from 5 or 10 enumerations. It will show, in different diseases, the relative *force* of mortality, which will no doubt be found to be regulated by a determined law.

2. The mortality, in a unit of time, at each age, from the different diseases, may be calculated from the enumeration of the patients, and the registered deaths.

We give the mortality from all causes as an example: the same method may be applied to each disease separately.

Ages.	Actual Numbers enumerated, multiplied by 2.5.	Deaths in One Year.	Annual Rate of Mortality per cent.
20—30	687	449	65
30—40	485	433	89
40—50	355	423	119
50—60	247	312	126
60—70	142	241	170

It has been shown by Mr. Edmonds, and others, that the mortality in the entire population, and in all cases of disease, increases about 34 per cent. (one-third) every 10 years of age after puberty. It appears also, from observations in Friendly Societies, that the sick time increases with age at the same rate; whence it would follow that the liability to an attack of sickness was the same at all ages from 15 to 60; that the duration of attacks increased 34 per cent. every 10 years; that the mortality of attacks increased 34 per cent. every 10 years; and consequently that the mortality in a unit of sick time (a week for instance) from the same disease, was uniformly the same at all ages (or at least from 15 to 60, to which the observations have hitherto been confined). The enumerations will furnish the means of directly determining the latter point.

3. The Tables B. C. show the number of patients *living at every stage* of the different diseases, (so far as it could be ascertained.) at the time the enumeration was made. If the numbers who *recovered and died at the same periods* were abstracted, the rates of mortality and recovery, at the several stages of all diseases, could be determined.

Our information is here deficient; we must refer for examples to other sources.

To render the information complete, a corresponding annual abstract should be made of all the *cases treated*, showing the numbers in each disease discharged, dead, cured, relieved, or otherwise, from all the hospitals.

*The great desideratum, viz., the average and inevitable loss of life by each disease as yet unknown, is obtainable only from such reports of hospitals, &c.*—To ascertain the mortality and duration of diseases left to

nature, has been considered by some persons a great desideratum. They want this datum, they say, as a starting point. They would determine the average duration, and the number of deaths in 1,000 cases of natural small-pox: they would then compare the results with the results of 1,000 cases treated with all the appliances of medical art; or, according to the various methods of treatment adopted by the medical schools. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the natural mortality and duration of diseases can never be supplied. The thing can never be even contemplated. No one would dare to suggest that hundreds or thousands of patients should be deprived of the aid, solace, and counsels of medical art; which has been cultivated for centuries by a numerous profession, containing in its ranks many persons of the greatest scientific attainments, and a few men of the most consummate genius. We cannot ask patients to allow the stone to torment them, or to incur the natural risks of loss of blood, unreduced ruptures, broken bones, inflammations, in order to enable speculating sceptics to count how many of them will die.

Without some standard of comparison, however, medical science can make very little further progress. It will be impossible to determine accurately the relative value of different methods of treatment now in use; or of any new remedies and methods of treatment, which may be discovered. Medicine will always be open to unjust charges of inutility, and the public health will be the sport of fashion, the perilous innovations of empirics, and superficial theorists.

It is fortunate, under these circumstances, that the standard required, will be furnished by the average mortality and duration of cases *under the present system of treatment*. In the aggregate results deduced from the thousands of cases treated in the hospitals, accidental irregularities will be destroyed; and the average rate of mortality and recovery in each disease, at each age, and at each stage of disease, will be determined. With this standard any other class of similar cases, treated differently, may be compared. The collection and analysis of a few important, easily observable facts, to which the measures of number and time can be applied, will, it is evident, not interfere with, but will rather facilitate individual research, or any special and more extended inquiry undertaken by particular institutions.

The importance of applying the instruments and methods of inquiry which have enriched the exact sciences to vital phenomena is generally admitted; and the London hospitals will, it may naturally be expected, take the lead, in this as well as in other departments of medicine. Should they act in an isolated manner, and independently of each other, or should they register the observations on a uniform system, and throw them into a common stock, to be arranged in the order which may appear, on due consideration, best calculated to yield the important results to which we have above adverted? The advantages of the latter proceeding, in a statistical point of view, are so obvious, that your committee have invited the medical officers to a conference, and have submitted to them the following propositions:—

(1.) To have authentic registers of cases kept in a form which is now under consideration.

(2.) The first registers to be commenced on January 1st, 1843, and to terminate on the 31st December. To comprise all the patients discharged during the year.

(3.) The first annual abstract to be made under the direction of a joint committee, named by the Council of the Statistical Society, the Boards and the medical officers of the hospital. For this purpose, copies of the registers to be sent, at the end of each quarter, half-year, or year, to the office of the Statistical Society, where it is proposed that the committee shall meet.

(4.) The Statistical Society will supply the blank forms, for copying the registers of cases.

*Example of the mode of filling up the proposed Return.*

*Disease—Consumption.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
No.	Occupation and Habits.	Sex.	Age.	Number of Days in Hospital.	Duration of Case in Days.		Date of Attack.	Date of Admission.	When Discharged.		Important Symptoms, Complications, or post mortem Appearances.
					When Admitted.	When Discharged.			Date.	State.	
1	Weaver	M.	41	63	65	128	1840. June 3	Aug. 7	Oct. 9	Died	Hæmoptysis, June 3. Diarrhoea, Aug. 10. P.M. Cavity in upper lobe of left lung; ulcerations of ileum.

The attack should be dated from the first unequivocal symptom of the disease. In the column for important symptoms the date of their origin may be noted.

*Contractions used in the Returns.*

*Int.*, intemperate; *pp.*, pauper; *M.*, male; *F.*, female. The months—*Jan.*, *Feb.*, *Mar.*, *Apr.*, *May*, *June*, *July*, *Aug.*, *Sept.*, *Oct.*, *Nov.*, *Dec.* The year is written over, and the day under, the month, thus:— $\left. \begin{matrix} 1831. \\ \text{Jan.} \\ 8. \end{matrix} \right\}$  *Recov.*, recovered; *conv.*, convalescent; *rel.*, relieved. Other contractions may be used, with an explanation, if necessary.

The medical officers who did your Committee the honour to meet them expressed themselves quite willing to promote these important objects. The following resolution was passed.

“Resolved, that application, by letter, be made to the Boards of the hospitals respectively, on the subject of the adoption of uniform methods of registering of cases, and that the sanction and support of the medical officers be requested to such applications; that a letter be drawn up and forwarded to the several Boards, pointing out the importance of the object in view, by the Committee in making this application; and further, that a copy of the Committee’s report be sent with each application.”

It has been suggested that cases in the London hospitals will not present a fair average of the cases affecting the whole community. Your Committee admit the truth of this to the full extent. But after the example has been set in the London hospitals, your Committee are convinced that returns on the same plan could be procured from the provincial hospitals, the prisons, the poor law unions, the friendly societies, and from private practitioners. This would open a wide field of comparison, and lay the foundation of improvements in the healing art, very much calculated to alleviate human suffering, and to prolong human life.



TABLE 1.—Hospital Cases enumerated in the first week of January, 1842.

Diseases.	Ages.																Total.
	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	?	
Small Pox . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlatina . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooping Cough . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Croup . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thrush . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœa . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Cholera . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Influenza . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ague . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Remittent Fever . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus . . .	..	..	..	2	3	5	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Erysipelas . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	14
Syphilis . . .	..	..	..	..	15	10	5	7	2	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	44
Hydrophobia . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	..	1	2	20	16	9	9	7	8	1	6	1	..	..	..	80
Cephalitis . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Apoplexy . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	7
Paralysis . . .	..	..	1	..	2	3	1	4	..	3	1	5	1	1	..	..	23
Convulsions . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tetanus . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chorea . . .	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Epilepsy . . .	..	..	..	1	6	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
Insanity . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delirium Tremens . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Brain, &c. (Disease) . . .	1	..	3	1	6	2	..	4	2	2	4	1	1	..	..	..	27
Total . . .	1	1	6	2	14	14	3	9	8	7	7	7	3	2	..	..	84
Laryngitis . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Quincy . . .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Bronchitis . . .	..	..	..	1	..	5	6	3	3	4	4	10	7	1	..	1	45
Pleurisy . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
Pneumonia . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
Hydrothorax . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Asthma . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	7
Consumption . . .	..	..	..	1	2	9	6	3	8	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	39
Lungs, &c. (Dis. of) . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	..	1	1	..	..	..	8
Total . . .	..	..	1	2	3	19	16	8	13	19	8	17	8	2	..	1	117
Pericarditis . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Aneurism . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Heart, &c. (Dis. of) . . .	..	..	..	1	2	6	2	3	4	2	..	6	1	..	..	..	27
Total . . .	..	..	..	1	2	6	3	3	6	2	..	7	1	..	..	..	31
Teething . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastritis . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Peritonitis . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Tubes Mesenterica . . .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Worms . . .	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Ascites . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Ulceration . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Hernia . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	4
Colic, or Ilens . . .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Intussusception . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stricture . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hematemesis . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stomach, &c. } (Dis. of) . . .	..	..	..	..	5	2	3	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	18
Pancreas . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hepatitis . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Jaundice . . .	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	7
Liver . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spleen . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total . . .	..	..	2	1	13	5	8	4	3	3	1	9	3	1	1	..	54

TABLE 1.—Hospital Cases enumerated in the first week of January, 1842.—  
(Continued.)

Diseases.	Ages.																	Total.
	1	3	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	60	70	80	?		
Nephritis. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Ischuria. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Diabetes. . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	
Cystitis. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Stone. . .	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	..	..	11	
Stricture. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	
Kidneys, &c. (Dis. of.)	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total. . .	..	..	..	3	2	3	5	7	3	3	3	4	1	1	..	..	35	
Childbed. . .	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Paramenia. . .	..	..	..	1	12	7	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	
Ovarian Dropsy. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Uterus, &c. (Dis. of.)	..	..	..	..	3	5	6	3	3	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	26	
Total. . .	..	..	..	1	17	13	10	3	4	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	54	
Arthritis. . .	..	..	..	1	5	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	11	
Rheumatism. . .	..	..	..	2	5	13	15	8	12	6	5	12	2	..	..	1	81	
Joints, &c. (Dis. of.)	..	2	7	16	15	9	10	7	6	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	79	
Total. . .	..	2	7	19	25	23	27	15	18	10	8	14	2	..	..	1	171	
Carbuncle. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	
Phlegmon. . .	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	
Ulcer. . .	..	..	..	1	4	7	6	5	2	5	8	7	9	2	..	..	56	
Fistula. . .	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9	
Skin, &c. (Dis. of.)	..	2	2	5	7	3	4	6	2	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	34	
Total. . .	..	2	2	6	12	16	11	13	5	6	9	11	12	2	..	..	107	
Inflammation. . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Hæmorrhage. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	..	..	5	
Dropsy. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	
Abscess. . .	..	..	2	..	1	6	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	
Mortification. . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	
Purpura. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Scrofula. . .	..	..	1	2	2	8	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	
Carcinoma. . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	1	2	3	4	2	..	..	..	21	
Tumor. . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	
Gout. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Atrophy. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Debility. . .	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Malformations. . .	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	
Sudden Deaths. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total. . .	..	..	5	4	5	18	9	9	6	4	5	5	5	3	..	..	78	
Old Age. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Intemperance. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	
Starvation. . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Accidents, &c. . .	1	..	11	6	20	18	23	25	15	20	14	18	20	5	2	1	199	
Total. . .	1	..	11	6	20	18	23	26	15	20	14	18	20	5	2	1	200	
Diseases not specified. . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	
Total. . .	2	5	35	47	134	151	124	106	88	85	57	99	57	17	3	3	1,013	